THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Stranding of the Santiago de Cuba Off the Jersey Coast.

Seven Lives Are Lost in Landing the Passengers.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Last evening our reporters had interviews with several of the passengers of the ill-fated steamship Santiago de Cuba, the stranding of which on the coast of New Jersey, near Atlantic City, yesterday morning, was stated in THE EVERING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon. A careful comparison of the different accounts of the disaster, as given by the passengers, leads to the belief that the following account of the affair is essentially correct:-

On the 27th of April, about 375 passengers lef
San Francisco for New York, on the vessel of
the Nicaragua Steamship Transit Company.
On the 14th of May they arrived at Greytown,
Nicaragua, and on that day took passage on the
Santiago de Cuba, commanded by Captain
Charles F. W. Behm, for their final destination. Nothing happened to mar the voyage
until the night of Monday, the 20th instant,
when the vessel was off Cape Hatteras. Most
of the passengers assert and believe that the
vessel grounded at this point, but when the
circumstance was mentioned to the officers, it
was stoutly denied.

was stoutly denied.

On Tuesday evening, when the vessel was off the Jersey coast, a heavy fog prevalled, and the fog-signal was sounded regularly at short intervals. About midnight the fog cleared away, fog-signal was sounded regularly at short intervals. About midnight the fog cleared away, and then the passengers who happened to be on deck at the time noticed that the vessel was hugging the coast very closely. The heavens were clear and bright, and the shore was therefore plainly in view. Among the passengers were Captain Kelley, of the steamer Montana, and Captain Patton, of the steamer Idano, which were recently on the opposition line between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. About 1 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning, Captain Kelley went on deck, and noticing the proximity of the vessel to the shore, called Captain Behm's attention to the fact, and the danger it invoived. Captain Behm replied that there was no danger, and even ordered the man at the wheel to steer still closer.

About half-past three in the morning the vessel was near the point known as Dry Iniet, and five or six miles to the south of Atlantic City. At this time, according to some of the passengers who were on deck, the vessel was steering directly for the light-house at the latter place, while others assert that her course lay between the light-house and the adjacent shore. At a quarter to four o'clock this foolbardy conduct on the part of the officers of the ship resulted in the bow of the vessel striking in the sand, The keel struck five or six times before it became fixed, and not until the vessel was immovably fixed was the motion of the wheels reversed.

The ship then began to bump violently, and

The ship then began to bump violently, and The ship then began to bump violently, and the slumbering passengers were awakened in the most summary style imaginable. Among the number were about one hundred ladies, and several children. With the utmost precipitation, the whole population of the vessel rushed on deck, where the excitement and terror were intense. Captain Behm, however, took the matter very coolly, striding up and took the matter very coolly, striding down his deck, with eigar in mouth, and apparently but little concerned. All the officers of the vessel, indeed, if the passengers are to be believed, had lost their wits, and it fell upon Captain Kelley, of the Montana, to take the

lead.

It was soon apparent that the vessel could not be released without the assistance of tugs. Her position was about 250 yards from the shore at high water, and about 150 yards at low water. But as yet no leak had been discovered, and there was no immediate danger. Persons who are familiar with the coast assert that a safer place for running ashore could not have been selected. About 7 o'clock preparations were made for landing the passengers. Three were made for landing the passengers. Three of the surf-boats were launched, as well as a large india-rubber raft. Captain Kelley took command of one of the boats, and was the first to gain the shore. Another boat-load also succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, and then Captain Kelley started on his second trip. About a dozen of the passengers were in this boat, half of them being ladies. Just as it reached the breakers, it was overturned, and the whole party were precipitated into the ocean. Two of them were drowned, but the others managed to reach the drowned, but the others managed to reach the shore by clinging to the bottom of the boat. A nd been stretched from the stranded vesrope had been stretched from the stranded vessel, but at this time it had not been drawn
taut, and was of no service. Soon after the capsizing of this boat, a number of the passengers
succeeded in landing by means of the raft; but
on the return of this two of the ship's men
were washed overboard. Martin McNuity, the
Quartermaster, was drowned, but the other
seaman was enabled to reach the shore by clinging to a poor.

ing to an oar.
About 9 o'clock still another disaster happened o one of the boats, commanded, it believed, by Captain Patton, of the Idaho. T number lost by the capsizing of his boat was four, the remainder succeeding in gaining the

By 2 o'clock in the afternoon all the passen gers were ashore, material assistance having been rendered by Captain Townsend, of Atlantic City, and his wrecking crew, who arrived at the scene of the disaster during the course of

the morning.

The passengers all award the most unbounded praise to Captain Townsend and his men, and credit them with the saving of many lives.

The bodies of all the persons drowned, excepting two, were recovered and removed to the Mansion House, at Atlantic City. The names of those who were drowned were as follows:—

Mrs. Mary Watkins, an ciderly lady, on her way to England to secure a legacy of £15,000 recently left her.

Mrs. Marcella Rickers, of Louisiana.

Mrs. Eunice S. Gross, of Indiana.

Mary Louisa Gross, daughter of Mrs. Gross.

Miss Sarah McAvoy, a young Irish lady, who has been thirteen years in this country, and was

has been thirteen years in this country, and was on her way back to Ireland.

Mr. John Smith.

Martin McNulty, Quartermaster of the San-

Mr. John Smit.
Martin McNulty, Quartermaster of the Santiago de Cuba.

It was reported in the morning papers that Mr. C. Gross, the husband of Mrs. E. S. Gross, was among the lost, but we are happy to state that such is not the case.

The bodies of Mrs. Gross and Mr. Smith had not been recovered at the latest advices.

An inquest on the bodies recovered was held at Atlantic City during the day by the Coroner, Dr. Thomas K. Reed, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

The passengers made their way up to Atlantic City as fast as possible, some of them journeying on foot. Wagons were provided for transporting the women and cultiren, and the heavier portions of the baggage, all of which was landed from the vessel. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, half-a-dozen of them reached this city, and at a quarter of 8 in the evening, 25 or 30 more arrived, among the number several ladies. A few also came up to the city this morning, but the greater portion remained at the different hotels at Atlantic City during the night, and were taken to New York to-day on a special train, by way of the Baritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.

City during the night, and were taken to New York to-day on a special train, by way of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Ballroad.

All of the passengers with whom we have conversed are loud in their denusciation of Captain Behm, and the other officers of the vessel, whom they accuse of the grossest carelessness. Several even go so far as to assert their belief that the stranding of the vessel was premeditated, and the result of bribery on the

part of opposition lines. They affect to believe, also, that the grounding off Cape Hatteras was intentional; and that, having failed to accomplish his purpose there, Captain Behm made another and a successful effort to wreck the versel on the Jersey coast. We give currency to this as the mere gossip of the passengers, and it must be taken for what it is worth.

The Santiago de Cuba lies in an easy position, in about ten feet of water at low tide. Captain Towns end and his wrecking crew are in charge, together with the officers, and it is believed that as soon as the assistance summoned from New York arrives, the vessel can be put affoat without material damage to the hull or cargo.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a powerful steamship of the Coast Wrecking Company left New York for the scene of the disaster, having on board all the necessary appliances. Au agent of the Company owning the Santiago de Cuba necompanied this vessel.

At 3 o'clock the steamship Saratoga was also despatched, with the general agent of the Company on board. At 6 o'clock in the afternon further assistance was sent to the disabled vessel, in the shape of the Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Saxon. With all this assistance, the Santiago de Cuba will probably be able to resume her journey in a day or two.

Description of the Santiago de Cuba.

Description of the Santiago de Cuba.

The Santiago de Cuba is one of the fastest of our coast steamships. During the war she was owned by the Government, and did most effective service as a gunboat, under command of Captain Glisson, of the regular navy. Among her latest exploits was her participation in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. After the first attack she was chosen for her speed as the despatch boat of Admiral Povter to convey to Washington the intelligence of our reverse. In the second final attack she received several proofs of the enemy's skilful markmanship, one of their shells passing through her wheelhouse and over the bridge amidships. She was built in 1861, for Valiente & Co., rates Al's, and is of 1627 tons burden. She is 231 feet in length, and 38 feet beam, with a depth of hold of 19 feet deep, and a draught of 15 feet. Her materials are white oak and hackntack, with the floors solidly filled in. Her engine has a 60-inch cylinder, and there are independent fire and blige pumps. She is brig rigged, and from braced, and has two bulkheads and three decks. Her hull was built by J. W. Simonson, at the Greenpoint yard, and her machinery was put in by the Neptune Iron Works. Originally built to run between New York and Santiago de Cubs, she passed into the Government service, and after the war was purchased by Marshall O. Roberts, her present owner, for the ser-Description of the Santiago de Cuba. vice, and after the war was purchased by Mar-shall O. Roberts, her present owner, for the ser-vice of the line between New York and Cali-fornis, via Greytown. Reinspected in 1865, she was altered for passenger traffic by the addition of mess houses, a cabin, and a spar deck.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

LIBERAL SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF CHEPULTEPEC.

Execution of Don Simon Peon at Sisal.

NEW YORK, May 23.—By the arrival of the steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, Vera Cruz dates to the 13th instant have been received.

Miramon on the 27th ultimo tried to force his way through the Liberal lines out of Queretaro, but was repulsed and badly wounded.

The Castle of Chepultepec was taken on the 14th ultimo by Gradarama, after a fierce struggle.

The Liberal army is being rapidly swelled by reinforcements from all the States.

The Emperor was still at Queretaro.

The Emperor was still at Queretaro. Sisal was in the hands of the Liberals. Don Simon Peon, of the Imperialists, was executed

From Havana.

Castle, from Havana on the 18th instant, has

arrived The barque Ocean Home at length has been abandoned by her captain, the Government being about to sell the vessel to satisfy the claim of \$7000, in the meantime the captain reporting the matter to the Washington Gov-

ernment.

An awful tragedy occurred in the court-room at Matanzas. A man shot his own wife and her mother during the progress of a suit for allimony, and threatened the spectators who dared to interfere. He was at length secured. The murderer was named Santiago Manzariet, and has some literary reputation. General Duice and family have gone to

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

ABRIVAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AND AFRICA. New York, May 23.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool May 8, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated by cable. Boston, May 23.—The steamer Africa came up

The builton in the Bank of England, May 10, was 19,130,357 pounds sterling, and in the Bank of France, on the same date, 31,627,000 pounds sterling. On the London Stock Exchange money is a

On the London Stock Exchange money is a drug at 1½ per cent.

The London Times says that the embarrassments of Dent & Co., of China, did not arise from ruinous speculation of John Dent, but from heavy losses through frauds committed by one of their clerks at Shanghae.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

States' Rights" in the Constitutional Convention-Dullness of Business, Etc. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, May 23.—Our Democratic Constitutional Convention is discussing the question of State Rights, and there is no doubt will engraft that odious doctrine, to its fullest extent, in the new Constitution, making Mary-land sovereign and independent of the general government. Complaints of dullness in busi ness here are unprecedented. Money is tight and there are rumors of more failures. There is a strong undercurrent of grumbling about the increased city and State taxes. There is an increasing anxiety for Congress to meet in July.

The Financial Troubles in New Orleans. New Orleans, May 22.—The examiners of the First National Bank consider its assets suf-ficient to pay all the debts of the bank. The stockholders, under the new direction, have stockholders, under the new direction, have decided to resume business as soon as the Government permits. The statements concerning General Herron's connection with the bank are untrue and mallisious. Yesterday the Government ordered the arrest of Thomas P. May and William R. Whittaker, who were held to answer in \$25,000 each. Much sympathy is expressed for them. John Burnside, A. B. James, S. Friedlander, and others volunteered as sureties.

The Presbyterian Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday, the report of the Committee of ten on contested seats, and the declaration and testimony, was discussed at great length, and occupied the greater part of Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, of Cranberry, N. J., member of the Presbyterian General Assembly, died here yesterday.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Billiard Tour-nament in this city closed last night. Every portion of the Pacific coast was represented. The champion cue was awarded to A. W. Barn-son, of Virginia, Nevada. Flour and wheat quiet and quotations un-changed. Legal-tenders, 74.

CINCINEATI, May 23.—L. Wood, of Massachusetts, engineer of the Indianapolis train which collided with the Obio and Mississippi train yesterday, died last night from injuries re-

THE GREELEY-DAVIS BAIL BUGABOO. |

Sharp Letter from Mr. Greeley to the New York Union League.

Wendell Phillips on Treason and Straw Bail.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

BY THESE PRESENTS, GREETING! To Messrs. George W. Blunt, John A. Kennedy, John O. Stone, Stephen Hyatt, and thirty others, mem-bers of the Union League Club.

bers of the Union League Club.

Gentlemen:—I was favored, on the 16th inst., by an official note from our over-courteous President, John Jay, notifying me that a requisition had been presented to him for "a special meeting of the Club, at an early day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Horace Greeley, a member of the Club, who has become a bondsman for Jeff rson Davis, late chief officer of the Rebel Government." Mr. Jay continues:—

"As I have reason to believe that the signers or some of them, disapprove of the conduct which they propose the Club shall consider, it is clearly due, both to the Club and to yourself, that you should have the opportunity of being heard on the subject. I beg, therefore, to ask on what evening it will be convenient for you that I call the meeting," etc.

In my prompt reply I requested the President

In my prompt reply I requested the President to give you reasonable time for reflection, but assured him that I wanted none; since I should assured him that I wanted none; since I should not attend the meeting, nor ask any friend to do so, and should make no defense, nor offer aught in the way of self-vindication. I am sure my friends in the Club will not construe this as implying disrespect; but it is not my habit to take part in any discussions which may arise among other gentlemen as to my fitness to enjoy their society. That is their affair altogether, and to them I leave it.

The single point whereon I have any occasion or wish to address you is your virtual implication that there is something novel, unexpected, astounding, in my conduct in the matter sug-

tion that there is something novel, unexpected, astounding, in my conduct in the matter suggested by you as the basis of your action. I choose not to rest under this assumption, but to prove that you, being persons of ordinary intelligence, must know better. On this point, I cite you to a scrutiny of the record:—

The surrender of General Lee was made known in this city at 11 P. M. of Sunday, April 9th, 1865, and fitly announced in the Tribune of the next morning, April 10. On that very day I wrote, and next morning printed in these columns, a leader entitled "Magnanimity in Triumph," wherein I said:—

"We been men say, 'Ves, forgive the great mass of

"We hear men say, 'Yes, forgive the great mass of those who have been misled into Rebellion, but punish the leaders as they deserve." But who can accurately draw the line between leaders and followers in the premises? By what test shall they be discriminated? " * Where is your touchstone of leadership? We know of none.

know of none.
"Nor can we agree with those who would punish the "Nor can we agree with those who would punish the original plotters of secession, yet spare their ultimate and scarcely willing converts. On the contrary, while we would revive or inflame resentment against none of them, we leel far less antipathy to the original upholders of 'the resolutions of '88"—to the disciples of Calboun and McDuffle—to the Nullifiers of 1832, and the 'State Rights' men of 1850—than to the John Beils, Humphrey Marshalls, and falexander H. Stophens, who were schooled in the national faith, and who, in becoming dismoionists and Rebeis, trampled on the professions of a life-time, and spurned the logic wherewith they had so often manuswerably demonstrated that secession was treason. * * * We consider Jefferson Davis this day a less culpable traitor than John Beil.

"But we cannot believe it wise or well to take the life of any man who shall have submitted to the

Jefferson Davis this day a less culpable traitor than John Bell.

"But we cannot believe it wise or well to take the life of any man who shall have submitted to the national authority. The execution of even one such would be felt as personal attgins by every one who had ever aided the Rebel cause. Each would say to himself, I am as culpable as he: we differ only in that I am deemed of comparatively little consequence. A single Confederate led out to execution would be evermore enshrined in a million of hearts as a conspicuous hero and martyr. We cannot realize that it would be wholesome or safe—we are sure it would not be magnanimous—to give the overpowered disloyalty of the South such a shrine. Would the throne of the House of Hanover stand more firmly had Charles Edward been caught and executed after Culloden? Is Austrian domination in Hungary more stable to-day for the hanging of Nagy Sandor and his twelve compairiots after the surrender of Villagos?

his twelve compatriots after the surrender of Villiagos?

"We plead against passions certain to be at this moment fierce and intolerant; but on our side are the ages and the voice of history. We plead for a restoration of the Union, against a policy which would afford a momentary gratification at the cost of years of perilous hate and bitterness.

"Those who invoke military execution of the vanquished, or even for their leaders, we suspect will not generally be found among the few who have long been exposed to unjust odium as haters of the South, because they abborred slavery. And, as to the long-oppressed and degraded blacks—so lately the slaves, destined still to be the neighbors, and (we trust) at no distant day, the fellow-cilizens of the Southern whites—we are sure that their voice, could it be authentically uttered, would ring out decidedly, sonorously, on the side of clemency—of humanity."

On the next day, I had some more in this spirit, and on the 13th an elaborate leader, entitled "Peace-Punishment," in the course of which I retail.

spirit, and on the 13th an elaborate leader, entitled "Peace—Punishment," in the course of which I said:—

"The New York Times, doing injustice to its own sagacity in a characteristic attempt to sail between wind and water, says:—Let.us hang Jeff. Davis and spare the rest." * "We do not concur in the advice. Davis did not devise nor instigate the Rebellion: on the contrary, he was one of the latest and most reluctant of the notables of the cotton States to renounce definitively the Union. His prominence is purely official and representative; the only reason for hanging him is that you therein condemn and stigmatize more persons than in hanging any one clse. There is not an ex-Rebel in the world, no matter how penitent, who will not have unpleasant sensations about the neck on the day when the Confederate President is to be hung. And to what good end? "We taket that this matter must not be regarded in any narrow aspect. We are most anxious to secure the assent of the South to Emancipation; not that assent which the condemned gives to being hung when he shakes hands with his failor and thanks him for past acts of kindness, but that hearty assent which can only be won by magnanimity. Perhaps the Rebels, as a body would have given, even one year ago, as large and as heavy a vote for hanging the writer of this article as any other man living, hence, it more especially seems to him important to prove that the civilization based on free labor is of a higher and humaner type than that based on slavery. We cannet realize that the gratification to enure to our triends from the hanging of any one man, or fifty men, should be allowed to outweigh this consideration."

on the following day I wrote again:

- ** * * * We entreat the President promptly to do
and dare in the cause of magnanimity. The Southern
mind is now open to kindness, and may be magnetically affected by generosity. Let assurance at once
be given that there is to be a general amnesty and no
general confliction. This is none the less the dictate
of wisdom, became it is also the dictate of mercy.
What we ask is, that the President say in effect,
'Slavery having, through rebellion, committed agicide, let the North and the South unite to bury the
carcass, and then clasp hands across the grave."

The evening of that day witnessed that most appalling calamity, the murder of President Lincoln, which seemed in an instant to curdle all the milk of human kindness in twenty millions of American breasts. At once, insidious efforts were set on foot to turn the fury thus entered the contract of the con gendered against me, because of my pertina cious advocacy of mercy to the vanquished Chancing to enter the club-house the next (Saturdsy) evening, I received a full broadside of your scowls, ere we listened to a clerical harangue intended to prove that Mr. Lincoln had been Providentially removed because of his notorious leanings towards elemency, in order to make way for a successor who would give the Robels a full measure of stern justice. I was soon made to comprehend that I had no give the Robels a full measure of stern justice. I was soon made to comprehend that I had no sympathizers—or none who dared seem such—in your crowded assemblage. And some maladroit admirer having, a few days afterwards, made the Club a present of my portrait, its bare reception was resisted in a speech from the Chair by your then President—a speech whose vigorous invective was justified solely by my pleadings for lenity to the Robels.

At once, a concerted howl of denunciation and rage was sent up from every side against me by the little creatures whom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our minor journals, echoed by a yell of "Stop my paper!" from thousands of imperfectly instructed readers of the Tribuse. One impudent puppy wrote me to answer categorically whether I was or was not in favor of hanging Jeff Davis, adding that I must stop his paper if I were not! Scores volunteered assurances that I was defying public opinion—that most of my readers were against me—as if I could be induced to write what they

wished said rather than what they needed to be told. I never before resilized so vividly the laseness of the editorial vocation according to the vulgar conception of it. The din raised about my cars now is nothing to that I then endured and despised. I am humiliated by the reflection that it is (or was) in the power of such insects to annoy me, even by pretending to discover with surprise something that I have for years been publicly, emphatically proclaiming.

I must burry over much that deserves a paragraph to call your attention distinctly to occurrences in November last. Upon the Republicans having, by desperate effort, handsomely carried our State against a formidable looking combination of recent and venomous apostates with our natural adversaries, a cry arose from several quariers that I ought to be chosen United States Senator. At once kind, discreet friends swarmed about me, whispering, "Only keep still about Universal Amnesty, and your election is certain. Just be quiet a few weeks, and you can say what you please thereafter. You have no occasion to speak now." I slept on the well-meant suggestion, and deliberately concluded that I could not, in justice to myself, defer to it. I could not in justice to myself, defer to it. I could not purchase office even by passive, negative dissimulation. No man should be enabled to say to me, in truth, "If I had supposed you wou d perist in your rejected, condemned amnesty hobby, I would not have given you my vote." So I wrote and published, on the 27th of that month, my manifesto entitled "The True Bases of Reconstruction," wherein, repelling the idea that I proposed a dicker with the ex-Rebels, I explicitly said:—

"I am for Universal Amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned —even though Impartial Selfrage should, for the present, be deleated. I did think it desirable that Jefferson Davis should be arraigned and tried for treason; and it still seems to me that this might properly have been done many months ago. But it was not done then; and now I believe it would result in far more evil than good. It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearfully convulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there: it would cost a large sum directly and a far larger indirectly; and—unless the jury were scandalously pack; d—it would result in a non-agreement or no verdict. I can imagine no good end to be subserved by such a trial; and—holding Davis neither better nor worse than several others—would have beller nor worse than several others—would have beller that men who can read, and

Is it conceivable that men who can read, and who were made aware of this declaration—for most of you were present and shouted approval
of Mr. Fessenden's condemnation of my views
at the Club, two or three evenings thereafter—
can now pretend that my aiding to have Davis
bailed is something novel and unexpected?

-Gentlemen, I shall not attend your meeting this evening. I have an engagement out of town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a mandiin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great, enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war is as though you should plant a colony on an leeberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here that, out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going to Richmond and signing that ball-bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuseiab.

I ask nothing of you, then, but that you pro-

I ask nothing of you, then, but that you pro-ceed to your end by a direct, frank, manly way Don't sidle off into a mild resolution of censure Don't side off into a mild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which you purposed, and which I deserve if I deserve any reproach whatever. All I care for is, that you make this a square, stand-up fight, and record your judgment by yeas and nays. I care not how few yote with me, nor how many vote against me; for I know the latter will repent it in dust and ashes before three years have passed. Understand, once for all, that I dare you and defy you, and that I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our Government, he was my enemy; from the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring country man. So long as any is at heart opposed to the National unity, the Federal authority, or to that assertion of the equal rights of all men which has become practically identified with loyalty and nationality, equal rights of all men which has become practically identified with loyally and nationality. I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but, whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship. I give you fair notice that I shall urge the re-enfranchisement of those now proscribed for rebellion as soon as I shall feel considerable. fident that this course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks and the unity of the republic, and that I shall demand a recall of all now in exile only for participating in the Rebel-lion, whenever the country shall have been so thoroughly pacified that its safety will not thereby be endangered. And so, gentlemen, hoping that you will henceforth comprehend me somewhat better than you have done. I remain, HORACE GREELEY. New York, May 23, 1867.

Wendell Phillips' Opinion of Treason and Straw Bail.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Mendell Phillips' Opinion of Treason and Straw Bail.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is released. Horace Greeley gives bail for his reappearance when called for. Mr. Davis has started on his travels—to return, no doubt, when the standard of the training state of the standard of t

jury, would Mr. Gree'ey have been'iound grasping his murderous hand and offering congratulations?

All the reasens brought forward to excase this rational infamy are hollow shams. Those who offer them do not in their hearts believe Davis criminal. This is the saddest feature of the hour—a nation whose moral sense slavery has so polsoned that it no longer discriminates between right and wrong. We have, so far as mere law goes, abolished slavery; but generations most pass away before we get rid of its polson. Half a million murders committed in its move that a million may be a million may be a conclusively his suited in have part in this striends, but we can be a conclusively his suited in the power to discriminate between right and wrong than we had fancied, in order to preserve our faits in this effort—vain, we troat—to mislead and confine the nation, which all his well-meant efforts in times past can hardly outwelfs.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

GEN. BUTLER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

GEN. BUTLER DEFENDS HIMSELF. HIS ACCOUNT OF THE DESERTERS, AND WHY THEY DID NOT VOTE-ABOUT BOOTH'S DIARY-ORIGIN

OF THE PHRASE "BOTTLED UP." Boston, May 21.—I met General Butler this morning, and had a long talk with him on national affairs. He is as "full of fight and fun" as ever, and not a bit inclined to throw up the sponge in any of the sparrings he is carrying on with his political opponents.

He is attending to his law business, and will probably not make any maille speakings this

probably not make any public speeches this summer, although he has received nearly four but dred invitations to lecture, from all parts of

The statement in the New York Herald, that he has been corresponding with Miss Surratt in the matter of the trial of her brother, is not correct; although, judging from his theory of a lawyer's duty. I do not suppose that he would decline to appear as the counsel for the pri-soner. This, however, even if authentic (to use Orpheus C. Kerr's nice distinction), is not official.

official.

In the course of our conversation he referred to a paragraph in the Boston Traveller, in Mr. Hazewell's "Review of the Week," and said that, as it related to public affairs, he was writing a reply to it. At his room I obtained a copy of it, which you can thus publish simultaneously with the journal to which it is addressed.

addressed.

Here it is:—

"Boston, May 21, 1887.—To the Editor of the Traveller:—I clip from your paper of the 19th:—

"Two of the big gans of the impeachment faction have been completely spiked. It has been proved before the Judiciary Committee of the United states House of Representatives, that the story which was set a going by General Butler, that President Johnson corruptly pardoned one hundred and ninety-three deserters, has not one word of truth in It, and that the story that elshteen pages had been taken from Booth's diary is also an invention. General Butler must be more careful, or he'll get "bottled up" again."

"Making it a rule never to answer a personal newspaper slander unless it concerns some public interest, it is generally a safe business either to misrepresent my actions or misinter-

either to misrepresent my actions or misinterpret my motives.

"To meet false statements of proofs in a grave public accusation, I break a custom."

"As no word of the evidence before the Judiciary Committee has been allowed to be published, how could the editor of the Traveller know the statement to be true that 'it has been proved before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives that the story which was set;a-going by General Butler, that President Johnson corruptly pardoned one hundred and ninety-three deserters, has not one word of truth in it?"

"On the contrary, it has been put in evidence to the committee that President Johnson, at the solicitation of Tom Florence, editor of a Rebel sheet in Washington, on the 23d of October, two days before the election in Western Virginia, from a letter of the Democratic candidate for Congress to the President, that they would vote the ticket, and without any other evidence of their deserving than a letter of a claim agent (who was to have half of their forfeited back pay an 1 bountles for getting the of a claim agent (who was to have half of their forfeited back payant bounties for getting the pardon), did pardon unconditionally, with restoration of all pay and allowance forfeited by desertion, one hundred and ninety-three men who stood on the roles of their regiments marked as 'deserters,' and some of them charged with deserting to the enemy. It was also proved that the claim agent who expected to make thirty thousand dollars out of the job, paid Florence one thousand dollars for his share

of the plusder.
"I know that such testimony was given because I have a sworn affidavit of the fact made before the witness went before the committee, and I have sure means of knowing that the

same facts were there testified.
"It is true that the War Department order restoring these men is not dated till the 25th of Pesident's order was dated the the 25th of November—thirty days after election; but the President's order was dated before election, and the Department took thirty days to investigate the case of one man of the one inundred and ninety-three, who was proved to have deserted to the enemy, and then obeyed the Executive order as to the one hundred and ninety-two. So order as to the one hundred and ninety-two. So that no thanks are due Mr. Johnson that all these deserters were not restored before the elections, as he had ordered to be done without investigation before the election; thereby taking \$75,000 from the fund appropriated to the dis-abled soldiers and giving it to these deserters and claim agents. "These facts no truthful person has contra-

dicted anywhere. 'Again: let me examine the assertion that "The story that eighteen pages had been taken from Booth's diary is also an invention." "Booth's diary has been before the Com-mittee, and eighteen pages are carefully cut out, being the pages down to the very day of the assassination. "The only question I raised was—When and

by whom were these leaves cut out?
"Booth, while hunted for his life through swamps and byways, after the assassination, would hardly have leisure for such amusement, besides, on horseback, with one leg broken, it might be difficult to get a ruler of straight edge by which to trim the leaves as nicely as it is

put in evidence on the trial of Mrs. Surratt— even to a bill of exchange taken out of this same diamond pin which he wore.

"These alone were kept back.
"Why cannot eighteen leaves of the diary and the pin now be found? Until those having had custody of the articles taken from the body can account for all of them, I must be excused from believing the testimony that the articles are all now in the same condition as when

found.
"If the witness can be found who has got the pin, perhaps he can tell us who has the missing leaves.
"Upon the whole, do you really think that "As my hand is in, perhaps it will be well to look up the origin of the phrase which unin-ventive persons have appropriated to them-

ventive persons have appropriated to themselves,
"Your article says:—
"General Butler must be more careful, or he'll get
"bottled up" again."
"True, he may be—in the same way as before,
"In May, 1864, when operating against Richmond and Petersburg, General Butler received
orders from General Grant to send away all

the troops he could with safety spare to rein-force the Army of the Potomac on the Penin-sula—then about to fight the battle of Cold In obedience thereto General Butler sent General Grant seventeen thousand picked men of the twenty-five thousand effective men, including black troops, then under General Butler ler's command. Whereupon, General Butler complained that the necessities of the Army of the Potomac had 'bottled him up in Bermuda Hundred.

"That complaint was repeated about his head-"That complaint was repeated about his head-quarters, and in the very words will be found to have been published in the correspondence from thence of the New York Times of that date. "Eighteen months afterwards General Grant incorporated the words in a grave official re-port, without giving, as I have done, the reason for their pertinency; and the phrase thus used by him was deemed a scintillation of genius. "The inventor did not think as highly of his own production; however, even a borrowed rushlight shines widely in a thick mist." Respectfully, your obedient servant,

IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald gives the following account of a children's party lately given at the Louves Palace:—

"Nothing is more delicious and refreshing than a children's ball, when the dancers remain what they are—children. But nowadays children have vanished. From six months to five years oldjone deigns to be a child; but as soon as five years have struck, children are only pedants and old men. Young gentlemen not yet in their teens, but alarmingly foppish, scorn their sisters, and scold their mammas when they do not pronounce English perfectly well; petites maltivases, five years old at the most, wear a lace mantilla, tie a soupcon of bonnet with the experienced hand of a consister criticize this, and blame that, with the immovable nature of a veteran journalist. Verily, there are no more children, they are only miniature old people. At Paris, instead of 'grave as a judge,' they say now, 'grave as a school-boy;' in place of 'majestic as a queen,' they say 'majestic as a young miss at a boarding school.' The children in Paris are now so serious that you would hesitate to offer them sweet things.

"Let us photograph the fancy juvenile party"

sweet things.

"Let us photograph the fancy juvenile party above aliaded to, and given on Tuesday last in the Canlaincourt wing of the Louvre Palace, which wing is the residence of the said General Fleury, first ald-de-camp and great equerry of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. The idea of that ball, the spiendor of which is without precedent in the annuls of infancy, had been inspired by a true courtier faciling. The youthful Prince Imperial was to have been the hero of it, and it has been postponed from carnival till now in the hope that the Prince would have completely recovered from his severe indisposition. But 'man proposes and God disposes,' and our juvenile party was deprived of its imperial attraction, owing to the slow convalescence of the boy.

perial attraction, owing to the slow convales-cence of the boy.

"M. le General and Madame la General Fleury assisted their two children in doing honor to the guests. Madame la General, stand-ing at the right of the salen's entrance, kissed every comer on the right cheek; the General, posted on the left, had reserved to himself the

every comer on the right cheek; the General, posted on the left, had reserved to himself the left one.

"The invited came in proud, grave, stiff, and collected; evidently they had identified themselves with the quality that their coats or their pourpoints had imparted to them for an evening. One stumbled on his rapier, another entangled his spurs in a hanging. As to the misses, they were completely at home under their fineries; and, as to their flirting—well, Frenchmen say that flirtation is to fair ladies what valor is to heroes, both are innate.

"But to the guests. Among the creme de la creme were the Ladies Sophia and Pasqualine de Metternich, the first dressed as a vivandiers of Turcos, the other as a cocodette of the day. Mad'ile Sophie, the sutier, made many conquests by her desinvolture; her sister killed many cocodes by her gracious way of making her long train whirl about, by her weeping-willow attitudes, by her dexterity in manipulating her microscopic fan.

"The stars of less magnitude were Mad'ile d'Albuiera, metamorphosed into a white puss; Vandal into a letter-carrier, Marie de Verdiere into a hussar, Janvier de la Mothe into Dlana the huntress, Dolfus into an Irish bride, De Herkeim into a gipsy, Boitelle into Margneritta, Espinasse into a shepherdess, Nunez into the maternal diamond casket worth forty thousand pounds, etc.

"As to the cavaliers, there were the young"

pounds, etc.

"As to the cavallers, there were the young Prince Murat as harlequin; Godfrey de la Tour d'Auvergne as a Castilian muleteer; Louis Connenu as a page; Gaston de Frezales as a toreador; Pierre de Bourgoing as a hussar of the first republic etc.

dor; Pierre de Bourgoing as a hussar of the first republic, etc.

"The musicians wore pink dominos.

"After several hours of dancing, polkaing, galloping, and cotilioning, there was an interlude, during which the resi Fanfan Benoiton, the baby of the Fast Family, who knows how to pick his father's patent-lock chest at the great jubilation of the clever financier, recited a pochade quite above his understanding, albeit with so much entrain and intellect that he was encored.

"Master V- was so much enraptured with Fanian that he ran a galop echevele with him. Fanian, eight years old, is the son of an actor. and played some two hundred times in the Benoiton Family. Master V—, two years younger, knew that so well that he said to his friends, 'Do not tell that I have danced with Fanfan Benoiton; mamma forbids me to mix with actresses.

with actresses."

"So much for the juvenile fancy ball of the General and Madame la General Fleury. One of her guests pushed the politeness so far as to call her 'Madame la Grande Ecuyere.' 'Hont soit qui mal y pense;' for when the urchin was asked why he did so, he replied with placidity; 'Why, we say, Madame la Marechale, Madame l'Ambessadrice, and I thought that —' 'Enough,' said his mamma abruptly, and she thought 'that child of mine promises to be one of the enfant terribles Gayarni excelled to

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 23. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Steamship Delaware, Thomson, Liverpool, A. R. Mc-Henry & Co.
Barque Atlantic, Verner, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Barque Dunloe, Bateman, Silgo, Ira, E.A. Souder & Co.
Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, Sagua la Grande, Captain,
Brig Annie Vall, Grant, Port Medway, N. S., C. C. Van

Horn. Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, Lynn, Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr Freemason, Freeman, Frankfort, Bacon, Collins & Co. Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig M. Miller, Anderson, 6 days from Boston, in
ballast to captain.

Brig Suaan Duncan, Larrabee, 7 days from Bangor,
with lumber to captain.

Schr Light Boat, Scalfe, 29 days from Black River,
Ja., with logwood, etc., to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr N. C. Paine, Donne, 7 days from Portland, with
mdse, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr I. L. Howard, McDuffle, 10 days from Portland,
with mdse, to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Charm, Studley, 6 days from Boston, with mdse,
to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Reading RR. No. 16, Clark, 3 days from New
Haven, Cond., with mdse, to J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, 8 days from Boston, in
balinst to captain.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersolf, 6 days from Boston, in Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, 5 days from Boston, in Schr J. Ponder, Hadson, a days from Essent, in ballast to captain.
Schr William Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Fre-derica, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. Keinelle, Lake, 5 days from Boston, in bal-last to captain. last to captain.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, 4 days from Portsmouth, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Diamond State, Tablet, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff. 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groven. Jr.
Steamship Black Diamond, Meredith, 2s hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Balrd & Co.

New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Waverley, Terry, hence, at Rio Janeiro isthuit.

Brig Thetis, Forbes, for Ponce, to load for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from St. Thomas ist inst.

Brig Annie Smith, for Mayagues, to load for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from St. Thomas ist inst.

Schr S. C. Shaw. Lander, hence, at St. Thomas 12th inst., for Fajardo, P. R.

Schr Eri, Sprague, hence, at Bosion 21st inst.

Schr Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th instant,

Schr Lamartine, Griggs, and J. S. Shindler, Miller,

om Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th instant. Schr W. Thompson, Howes, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrs O. M. Pettit, Chase; J. B. Johnson, Smits; and W. S. Doughten, Tatem, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived, U. S. aupply steamer
Massachusetts, Holley, from Pensacola.
Steamship E. W. Ward, Lord, from Galveston.
Steamship El Cod, Hobart, from Newborn.
Ship Eugenie, Cahnoly, from Hambars.
Barque I. Harcus, Bremuer, from Melbourne.
Barque Georg and Johann. Jordan, from Bremen.
Barque Georg and Johann. Jordan from Bremen.
Barque H. Simonis, Oblerich, from Bremen.
Barque Eagle, Patten, from Palerme.